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Veterinary Research

Planned program offers fellowships

L. E. Fisher, '43

THE advance of veterinary medicine is in large part dependent upon research. Research is the backbone of any science. This is especially true of veterinary medicine, which is becoming increasingly complex. And as veterinary medicine becomes more complex, so does its research. It is therefore apparent that if veterinary research is to make its full force felt, it must be guided by a planned and orderly program.

Planned Research

It was with the view of providing veterinary research with a planned program that Dr. H. W. Jakeman, who was then president-elect of the A.V.M.A., proposed to set up a research program and establish a research council. The plan was unanimously approved by the Executive Board and the House of Representatives of the Association. When Dr. Jakeman took office as president, he selected members for the newly-formed council from the list of America's foremost veterinary scientists. One individual was appointed to represent each of the various fields of veterinary medicine. The roster of the council as appointed by Dr. Jakeman is as follows:

Anatomy and Histology

H. L. Foust, D.V.M., Professor of Veterinary Anatomy, Iowa State College.

Bacteriology (Immunology and Biologic Therapy)

Edward Records, D.V.M., Research Professor of Veterinary Science, University of Nevada.

Biochemistry and Animal Nutrition

George H. Hart, V.M.D., M.D., Professor of Animal Husbandry and Head, Division of Animal Husbandry, University of California.

Large Animal Medicine

James Farquharson, D.V.M., Professor of Surgery, Division of Veterinary Medicine, Colorado State College.

Large Animal Surgery

W. F. Guard, D.V.M., Professor of Surgery and Obstetrics, College of Veterinary Medicine, The Ohio State University.

Parasitology

E. W. Price, D.V.M., M.S., Ph.D., Assistant Chief, Zoological Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Pathology

E. T. Hallman, D.V.M. (Chairman, Research Council), Professor of Pathology, Division of Veterinary Science, Michigan State College.

Physiology and Pharmacology

H. H. Dukes, B.S., D.V.M., M.S. (Secretary, Research Council), Professor of Veterinary Physiology, New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University.

Small Animal Medicine

M. L. Morris, D.V.M., Practitioner, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Small Animal Surgery

C. F. Schlotthauer, D.V.M., Associate Professor, Division of Experimental Medicine, Mayo Foundation.

Veterinary Hygiene

W. E. Cotton, D.V.M., Lecturer and Consultant, School of Veterinary Medicine, Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Virus Diseases

R. A. Kelser, D.V.M., A.M., Ph.D. (Vice-Chairman, Research Council), Brigadier General, Army of the United States; Chief, Veterinary Division, Office of the Surgeon General, War Department.

X-Ray

M. A. Emmerson, D.V.M., M.S., Dr. med. vet., Professor of Veterinary Surgery and Obstetrics, and Radiologist, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania.

Member-at-Large

E. A. Watson, V.S., Animal Disease Research Institute, Hull, Quebec; Dominion Animal Pathologist, Science Service, Department of Agriculture, Dominion of Canada..

In December, 1942, the council held its first meeting in Chicago. It was a general organization meeting at which the officers were elected and the general rules of procedure established. Since then the council has been active in developing the research program as adopted by the association.

Three Duties

The duties of the council are threefold: it passes on all papers presented in the American Journal of Veterinary Research; it is charged with the disposition of funds allocated for research; and it passes on all applications for fellowship appointments in the fellowship project.

Recognizing the need for qualified investigational workers in veterinary medicine, the council is especially concerned with the fellowship project. This project has four principal objectives:

1. To encourage graduate study by veterinary students.
2. To develop more well qualified research workers and teachers in the various fields of veterinary science.
3. To stimulate an interest in, and adequate financial support of, veterinary research problems.
4. To offer the services of the Research Council in the correlation of veterinary research.

The importance of these objectives is apparent. Veterinary science must have an adequate supply of qualified veterinary research workers; and the investigations of these workers must be integrated into the whole of veterinary medicine.

Fellowships Granted

The main basis of the fellowship project is the granting of fellowships in veterinary research. These are granted to graduate veterinarians and are for a minimum of \$1,000 a year. Any graduate veterinarian or senior veterinary student is eligible to file application. The research problems selected will be those which show the most merit, and which have a

relationship to other problems already under investigation. Generally, the choice of the institution is decided by the council and the applicant.

The form of the application used for fellowship is similar to that of the National Research Council. These applications are obtained from any officer of the council or the secretary's office of the National Association. All applications are returned to the council which then acts upon them. However, up to the present time, not many applications have been received. The council has a subcommittee whose duty it is to receive applications and make grants to institutions for the fellowships.

First Fellowship

The first fellowship granted was to Dr. L. Meyer Jones, a graduate of Iowa State College. Dr. Jones is now at the University of Minnesota where he is pursuing work in the Departments of Pharmacy and Veterinary Medicine. His research problem is on the relationship of the sulfonamide derivatives to veterinary medicine. In his work, Dr. Jones hopes to further the knowledge of the effect of sulfonamides on the domestic animals, and particularly the effect of chemotherapy in the treatment of calf pneumonia.



Dr. L. Meyer Jones

The problem being tackled by Dr. Jones is just one of many which require research in veterinary medicine. At the
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ried to Miss Maxine Shaker of Eau Claire, Wis., at Albert Lea, Minn., November 14.

Joseph Quigley, winter '43, and Miss Eileen Lomasney of Ely, Minn., were married at Ely on August 27.

The marriage of Clarence Dykstra, winter '43, and Miss Bernice De Jongh took place September 17.

Mason Vegors, fall '43, and Miss Wilma McEiven of Hutchinson, Minn., were married at Hutchinson, August 23.

Another marriage was that of Robert Irvine, winter '43, to Miss Betty Lamb of Carlisle, Iowa, at Des Moines, on October 25.

Robert Banks, winter '43, was married to Miss Analee McCormick of Olin, Iowa, at Des Moines on September 20.

Births

Mr. and Mrs. Brad Crundwell, winter '43, are the parents of a daughter, Carol Ann, born September 19.

CLINICAL MEDICINE

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A three inch incision was made dorso-ventrally through the skin and subcutis over the area of the enlargement, exposing the peritoneal pouch. The hernial ring consisted of a two inch dorso-ventral rent in the recto-vesical peritoneal pouch. This pouch forms the lateral and posterior borders of the pelvic cavity, and is made up of peritoneum and a small amount of fascia. The hernia was reduced through the ring into the pelvic cavity. After reduction of the hernia, the ring was sutured with No. 1 chromic catgut. Interrupted sutures were used. The edges of the skin incision were then brought into apposition by interrupted catgut sutures. Blood was cleaned from the skin incision and collodion applied over the incision. This was done to prevent post-operative infection.

The recovery of the patient was uneventful except for a temperature rise to

104°F. on the fourth and fifth days after the operation. On the second day following the operation, the bottom silk suture was removed from the wound to provide drainage. The remaining silk sutures were removed on the seventh day following surgery. At this time the small surgical tract was being filled with granulation tissue, and only a small, slightly discharging ulcer remained. During the period of convalescence, the patient was given liberal doses of mineral oil to eliminate straining during defecation. Since the dog was quite old, six tablets of brewer's yeast were given per orum on the ninth day following the operation to prevent breakdown. The dose was then repeated daily until discharge. When discharged on Oct. 28, 1942, the hernia was apparently completely repaired.

Perineal hernia in the dog is of relatively common occurrence. The exact etiology of the condition is unknown. Varied conditions seem predisposing. Old male dogs that are under-exercised are most frequently affected. Straining because of prostatitis or constipation often seems associated with the hernia. Frequently, trick dogs that are required to walk on their hind legs are affected. Finally, traumatic injuries can be a cause. At the present time there is no evidence that susceptibility to the condition is a genetic factor, nor has any specific breed susceptibility been noted. Bilateral cases are quite rare but do occur. In some cases, the urinary bladder, prostate gland, and intestine all make up the hernial contents.

—R. A. Fistler, '43

RESEARCH

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present time, with the world at war, the responsibilities of veterinary research are many times magnified. In the necessary rehabilitation and advancement of science after the war, they will be even more important. Support of the Research Council will do much to aid in solving these problems.